#### Amusements Co-Night.

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DALT'S TREATRE-2 and 8:30-"Our English Friend."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-" Lady of Lyons."-S-The Gladiator." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Rip Van Winkle." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and S-"The Black

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-15-" Iolanthe." NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Vokes Family.

BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-San Francisco Minstrela. STRINWAY HALL-Concert. THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Mascotte." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-"McSorles's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-" The Rantzaus." WALLACK'S THEATRE-2 and 8-"The Honeymoon

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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# New Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- An agent and two policemen were shot at in Castle Island on Thursday night. One of the boats of the Cedar Grove was picked up yesterday by the schoener Parole, which was afterward sunk in a collision, but all on board escaped. M. Laurent, Editor of Paris, was wounded in a duel with M. Andrieux. === The floods have overflowed the Seine and Theiss causing much damage. === The Court of Appeals in Teronto rendered a decision in the Hall extradition case.

Domestic.-Stephen W. Dorsey has written a card to the public, asserting his innocence in the Star Route matter. === The Jeannette Board of Inquiry reconvened yesterday, and began taking the testimony of Ninderman, the seaman. Rear-Admiral Wyman was stricken with paralysis yesterday. - Henry N. Sawyer, a professor of music, of New-York, committed suicide in Bridgeport, Conn. = A wife-beater was sentenced to receive thirteen lashes in Baltimore, - The North Side Rolling Mills in Chicago, and three departments of the Joliet Steel Company, at Joliet, Ill., were shut down yesterday. — Moses Lockanged in Edgefield, S. C., for the murder of Moses Blalock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The reports of Inspector Esterbrook of the examination of eighteen theatres show that only two are absolutely safe, ---- The Penal Code was much discussed by lawyers yesterday. - President Green, of the Western Union Company, replied to the letter of John W. Garrett. Henry C. Murphy died in Brooklyn. Thurlow Weed's will was filed. St. Andrew's Society ate their annual dinner. === Mrs. Kane, the medium, gave a seance at which Stuart Cumberland was present. === The Linwood Pleasure Club's ball ended in a murder. \_\_\_\_ Miss Emily Faithfull lectured at Chickering Hall. == Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85.68 cents. Stocks were dull and with small fluctuation tended toward lower prices and closed weak.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and generally fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 24°;

The managers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will hardly point with pride to the latest accident on their line. They will, however, find some satisfaction in the fact that it was due in part to compliance with the popular demand that boys shall not fill positions in the working of the road. The man who is responsible for the trouble is said to have just taken the place of an employe who was discharged because he was not twenty-one years old. It is so seldom that this company or any other pays the slightest attention to popular demands that no one will begrudge the managers this bit of comfort.

The opinions of lawvers about the new Penal Code have to be taken with this allowance, that few members of the bar are familiar enough with criminal law to know just what effect this newest legislation will have. We shall have to wait and let the Code work out its own salvation or condemnation. One of the general criticisms made, however, has a good deal of force. It is in regard to the provisions governing Sunday observance. In this enlightened day it ought not to be necessary to keep laws which are never obeyed in the statute books merely for the sake of appearances. Either enforce the laws or remove them from the code.

If Congress can find the time, amid the many duties which will crowd upon it during the coming session, it will do well to give the Yellowstone National Park a little attention. The annual report of the Superintendent points out that the money at his disposal is entirely insufficient to protect the beauties and wonders of the place from defacement. All of it goes to improving the means of getting into the Park. The work of destruction is carried on by tourists, armed even with picks and den) was expected to please financial orthocrowbars to assist them in senseless ruin. It is pretty commonly admitted, now, that nothing but laws rigidly enforced will keep travellers from indulging their mania for mementoes. If Congress cannot see its way clear to

ing the spot might in a measure protect it from ruin.

The reports of the Inspectors of the Bureau of Buildings, in regard to the precautions against danger from fire in theatres, do not offer a great deal of encouragement for playgoers. Out of eighteen buildings examined only two have all the conditions of safety required. These are Wallack's new house and Harrigan and Hart's. They deserve to be conspicuously pointed out in recognition of their merits. These theatres have the fire-proof proscenium wall, the selfacting skylights over the stage, and all the arrangements that have been suggested to extinguish a fire on the stage itself. The other play-houses are of various degrees of demerit, ranging from the Madison Square, which is nearly perfect, to a variety theatre in the Bowery, where not one of the three essentials is to be found. And this state of affairs is all that has been accomplished by the discussion, complaints and disasters of the last six years? Could a stronger argument in favor of such laws as Inspector Esterbrook wants passed be advanced? If the members of the State Legislature do not pass the requisite measures this winter the Coroner's jury which inquires into the next great disaster in a theatre will fail in its duty if it does not make its censure far-reaching enough to take in the Assemblymen.

Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey repeats his plea of not guilty in connection with Star Route contracts, and at this late day makes public a long statement explaining what he had to do with the matter. In 1881, he says, he asked an investigation of charges which were then circulating about him, and it was promised by President Garfield. When Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh declared there was nothing to investigate, Dorsey fully explained to them his relations to the Star Route bids. This explanation was shown to the President, the Vice-President, to Mr. Conkling and others. It was understood that it was to be regarded as confidential; but Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh, "out of malice and personal animosity," set to work to prove that it was not in accordance with the records. Touching the contracts, Mr. Dorsey says while in Congress he tried to keep his brother and brother-in-law from making bids; but in vain. After his term had expired, Vaile and Miner turned over to him certain contracts which they had made with the Government, in payment of a just debt. The rest of Mr. Dorsey's last explanation is devoted to matters of detail to sustain these assertions. It will be found elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

The report of the Life Saving Service. of which we printed an abstract a day or two ago, shows a decided improvement in the work of the department which is doubtless largely due to the improved morale of the force. With better wages last year came better men, and an increased energy and devotion to their work in the crews already employed. With each year there has been a nearer approach to perfection in the working of the details of the system, greater skill in the crews, and increased confidence between them and the official managers. None of these results would have ensued if this service had not been kept wholly free from political influence. It is the only branch of Government service which has been kept thus free. Supernitendent Kimball, to whom the organization of the system as a whole, and its management in detail from the beginning, is due, is a man of one idea, and that is this service. This enthusiasm infects his agents, and heretofore Democrats and Republicans in this work have striven zealously together to keep it free from corruption. No more inapprepriate time could have been chosen for the preposition which the Secretary of the Navy is said to favor, which would remove this service, with the Coast Survey and Revenae Marine, out of the Treasury Department and place it under his control. The people, whatever their political preferences, fully approceeds the propriety of keeping this work at least in the hands of skilled, honest managers and practised surf-men, and will not consent to see it toru to pieces and its work in Washington or in the station made a prey for greedy and ignorant politicians.

# PARTY VITALITY

A few years subsequent to the war THE TRIBUNE devoted an article to answering the question, " Can the Republican party disband?" The Democratic press of that day was quite sure, or at least it pretended to be, that the Republican party had no further excuse for living : that it had exhausted its mission, and that all that remained for it to do was to give TRIBUNE held otherwise. It argued that the party that had been the right arm of the Goveroment during the war was still a necessity if the fruits of the war were to be preserved. Some months before this article appeared a Democratic leader-he was the Democratic leader just then-arose in his place in the Senate of this State and offered a resolution recalling New-York's ratification of one of the vital amendments to the Constitution of the United States which the Republicans had engrafted upon \_that instrument in order firmly to secure by organic law what had been achieved by the sword. THE TRIBUNE pointed to this act of an influential Democrat as a characteristic and most suggestive partisan effort to turn back the hands on the dial, and declared that while the spirit for which the act stood dominated the EDemocracy the Republican party was a prime necessity-that it could not disband without serious detriment to the safety and prosperity of the Republic.

Well, the Republican party did not disband. Its conspicuous failure either to do so or to give way for a Democratic restoration deeply pained its opponents, but by the will of the majority it continued in the ascendancy, in palpable disregard of their feelings. And what it had done for the country during the war and by means of the war amendments it fitly supplemented by its scourse in regard to the vital question of the finances. Here and there a Republican statesman found the malign pressure too great and surrendered to the soft money, the fiat money, the dollar of the daddy money element. But the Republican party, as a whole, threw its influence in the right direction. It was, in fact, the bulwark against which the fierce waves of financial quackery so threatening to our National honor beat in vain. The Democratic party, passionately yearning to return to power, became all financial things to all men. In the East it was for hard money; in the West for soft. This sending principle to the rear and calling expediency to the front was reflected in the Democratic National ticket, whose head (Tildoxy, and whose tail (Hendricks) was counted upon to catch all the financial heretics and free-thinkers. Looking back to that great financial era which may be said to have closed with resumption, we see that the Republican

while the rebellion was still in progress or the Constitutional Amendments were still pending. But all this is of the past. How is it now? Has the time at length arrived when there is warrant for affirming that the Republican party has outlived its usefulness and ought to distand? In view of the results of the late elections in all that they plainly imply, we answer emphatically in the negative. Rather obviously parties do not die so long as they remain healthy. The defeat of the bosses in this State and in Pennslyvania attests the moral vigor of the dominant Republicanism of to-day. An organization that is equal to working out its own salvation must be sound at the core, however it may be at the rind. It may stand in need of counsel, reproof and varied criticism. But it does not stand in need of an undertaker. And therefore it is arrant foolishness to say that the Republican party has reached the end of its mission. Problems are now pressing to the fore only less important than those that it has already solved. Civil Service Reform, taxation, the tariff, how to revive ship-building, capital and labor, the supervision of corporate power-such are some of these problems. To mention them is to indicate their size and seriousness. They are worthy the best energies of our best men. When they are all disposed of, it will be time enough to talk about demanding the resignation of the Republican party.

#### ENGLISH RAILEOAD TOLLS.

Englishmen as well as Americans are disposed to hold the railroad corporations responsible for the disappointments of trade. India has not been able to compete successfully with the United States in grain and cotton. The result is attributed not to natural disadvantages of soil or climate, but to the greed of railroad corporations. Eighteen months ago, when the cost of transporting grain from Subbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 600 miles, was already considerably more than the cost of shipping wheat from Chicago to Liverpeol, a distance of 4,000 miles, the Indian Peninsula Railway increased its rates. The consequence was that the movement of Indian breadstuffs was checked and the export business of Bombay merchants was materially reduced. The heavy tells exacted by the railroad corporation left then, no margin for shipping wheat to Liverpool and competing with breadstuffs from Chicago. Consequently the mercantile community is declared to be at the mercy of grasping railroad monopolists.

A similar cry has been raised in Manchester, one of the great centres of English manufacturing. The city is connected with Liverpool by five railroads and two canals, the latter being controlled by the former, and although communi cations are ample, the rates of transportation are so high as to be oppressive. Within thirty years the cost of transporting cotton from the ship at Liverpool to the mill at Oldham has increased from 11 shillings to 18 or 19 shillings, although several additional railroads have been constructed. The dock charges, cost of transfer to the railroads and subsequent cartage to the mill, added to the heavy tolls of the corporations, leave the manufacturers so narrow a margin for profit that many of them are seriously considering whether they can remain in business. The railroad charges are declared on all sides to be excessive, and the canal system being operated in the interest of the corporations seems to afford the mercantile community no relief. So oppressive have the burdens of railroad monopolies become that several publie meetings have been held for the purpose of considering the expediency of constructing a ship-canal to the seaboard. The canal would have only three locks and would enable vessels of 5,000 tens to sail by Liverpool and discharge and renew their cargoes in Manchester. In this way the manufacturers and the population generally would be released from dependence upon grasping railroad corporations and provided with cheaper means of transportation for fcod election of 1881. supplies and out-going products. If this great \$150,000 to secure the requisite Parliamentary will be because the cost of transportation has been doubled within a few years through the greed of English railroad corporations.

# THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP,

The Hon, John P. Stockton is not quite sure but that this is a good year for him, and he is therefore giving his personal attention to the members of the coming Legislature of New-Jersey. If any Democrat has a clear title to Favorite Sonship, Mr. Stockton is the man, and he certainly enjoys a warm place in the affections of his party. It is a misfortune that up the ghost and pass into history. The his purse is so much shorter than Mr. McPherson's. Ashbel Green, esq., is also willing to be knocked out again in one short, sharp and deessive round. And then, hope springs eternal in the breast of ex-Governor Bedle,

All these are men of Senatorial stature, but Mr. McPherson declares that he is not dismayed by their machinations. And as for the Hon, Hezekiah Smith, McPherson is sure that he is only blustering to make the Controllership for his illustrious relative, Andrew Jackson Smith. Mr. McPherson's confidence ought not to be misplaced. The Legislature was elected with his money and the money friendly corporations helped him to, and why shouldn't he have his own? And yet republies are sometimes ungrateful, and there are legislators who insist on being paid for more than once. Mr. McPherson should bear in mind the great truth that the Hon. Hezekish B. Smith, of Smithville, is a wealthy and ambitious citizen.

### WATTERSON'S ULTIMATUM.

A few days ago an evening journal of Pittsburg, The Dispatch, remarked that Mr. Watterson was the author of the "tariff for revenue only " plank in the last National Democratic platform, that he "worried" a majority of the Committee on Platform into accepting it, and that it passed the Convention without being comprehended by the mass of the delegates. The Pittsburg editor remarked also in an amiable way that Mr. Watterson is a "theatrical sort of writer who believes in novel intellectual

gymnastics." This article has reached Louisville and the immediate result is a delightful outbreak in The Courier-Journal. The offending newspaper is called in the course of a column article coal-scuttle party," " The Evening Foundry," " The Evening Cutlery." " The Evening Ramrod," "The Scuttle," "The Evening Smokestack," and "The Evening Blast." Concerning the charges about the "tariff for revenue only " plank, Mr. Watterson says he was not the author of it, because "it was taken bodily out of the platform of 1876"; that it was incorporated in the platform after a brief and trifling debate, three votes dissenting; that "it was twice read in open convention and both times vociferously cheered; not a word of opposition was any where heard." This is in accordance with the

occasions when they have made no reference to the subject. They had no trouble with it until General Hancock brought his mind to bear upon it, and then they for the first time regretted its presence in the platform. Mr. Watterson says that while he does not claim the honors of authorship, he did and does approve the sentence, since it "expresses as "nearly as a single sentence can express the " principle sought to be established, the princi-"ple of 'revenue' and 'only' of revenue; that, when the Government gets its tax, the tax " shall stop, not a cent of it being legislated "from the people's pocket to the pocket of any "class or individual." That is honest and manly and does away with the petty quibbling about "tariff for revenue orly" meaning a "tariff with incidental protection." Whatever may be said of the discretion of Mr. Watterson's course, we must all admit that it is frank and straightforward.

Having elucidated the past, Mr. Watterson

puts on his sternest front and lays down the

policy for the future. "We contend for and

shall msist upon the revenue basis, and we are as sure that it will be adopted by the party as we are that the party will put a National "ticket in the field." So much in a general sense; now for particulars. "As to the elec-"tion of Mr. Randall Speaker of the next "House, he has just the chance of election "that The Eccning Smokestack has of going to heaven in one of its own coal-scuttles. And as for Pennsylvania, she and her Democrats may as well prepare to swallow the physic or "walk the plank." That means business, Pennsylvania has her orders and if she chooses to disregard them she must take the consequences. Mr. Watterson is not disposed to stand any trifling. "If we should build the "tariff as high as the moon we could not carry "Pennsylvania; and if we could carry it we would spurn the election of a President as the "price of a compromise of the principle at "stake." He intimates plainly that Hancock's renomination is not of the question, for he adds: "Anybody was preferable to Hancock in the "White House, surrounded by Pennsylvania "influences and representing Protectionist interests. The loss of the next House by the "Democrats would be a blessing compared with "the election of Mr. Randall as its Speaker, "which would mean, and would deserve, the

"certain destruction of the party in 1884." This is dogmatic and forcible language and we trust it will prevail with the Democracy It evidently will, for Mr. Watterson concludes with this account of the array of force behind him: "The Democratic party is either a tariff " for revenue party or it is nothing; and until it can come into power so united upon the ques-" tion as to be able to deal with it resolutely and "effectively, we don't want it to come in at all. "In this view we are backed by solid multitudes "in the South and West; we know what we are "about; we mean what we say, and the sooner "the Pennsylvanians understand it the better "for all concerned." We do not see that there is any room for further discussion. It is merely a question whether the party shall wag Watterson or Watterson wag the party. We are not betting on either side yet.

A BAD EXAMPLE FROM BROOKLYN. The Brooklya primaries of the Republican party do not decide which faction is to be in control of the General Committee of Kings County for the ensuing year. The result is indefinite as yet; the majority is small, no matter which faction has won, and in the new organization of the Committee neither faction will have a working majority. We may therefore, look forward, for at least a year to come, to the same wrangling and jarring and bickering which not only made the meetings of the Kings County Committee ridiculous, but which so weakened the Republican party in the last election as to reverse the pronounced victory of their local ticket at the

It is unfortunate that the primary elections enterprise be undertaken by so practical a com- of the party in Brooklyn should have followed munity as Manchester-and a guarantee fund of so closely upon the election which engendered, legislation is good evidence that it will be-it disastrous result, so much bitterness between the Administration and Anti-Administration men. Time might, perhaps, have allayed some of this feeling of animosity, and it might also have taught some common sense to those who have so evidently run counter to the popular feeling in the party regarding Administration interference. in State elections. Moreover, as the first of the primaries held in the State since the election, the close and bitter contest in Brooklyn is not unlikely to encourage the Administration men who are in control of the machinery of the party to hold on to it, in defiance of the popular will so unmistakably expressed. Such an effect would tend to delay until after the next election the thorough reorganization of the Republicans, which must be preliminary and is absolutely necessary to success in 1884. Such a delay would be well nigh fatal.

There is, without doubt, a great deal of dissatisfaction, as well as disappointment, at this indefinite result among Republicans who voted for, as well as among those who refused to support, the Saratoga ticket. The former feel that their Administration leaders in the county ought to recognize the call to step down and out of the control, and the latter insist that they shall do so. To all such disaffected persons, in view of the probable inefficiency of the Committee to be organized, we have but a single piece of advice to give. Cast your lot temporarily with the Young Republican organization, and swell its numbers until by its strength and influence it can compel a barmony and union which at present the factions do not seem disposed to accept.

We lately stated, on the authority of a member of the Delaware County Republican Committee, that the Committee had never received so much as a cenfrom Mr. Crosby-the member of the State Commit tee for Delaware, Chenango and Otsego Countiesof the funds placed in his hands by the State Com mittee. And we coupled the statement with an invitation to Mr. Crosby to rise and explain. Mr Crosby accordingly writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that he paid over, principally to the members of th (Delaware) County Committee, over \$150. It would seem, therefore, that either Mr. Crosby or a trust worthy member of the Delaware County Committee a laboring under a serious mistake. Mr. Crosby further assures us that the State Committee did not receive enough contributions to pay their actual debts. But a member of the State Committee, whose opportunities for knowing whereof he spoke were presumably as good as Mr. Crosby's, has informed the recognized organ of coal-scuttles and the THE TRIBUNE that some \$20,000 of the entire mount received by the Committee remains unac counted for. Here is another serious conflict of statement. When committeemen disagree, who the sources of our information. Facts, Mr. C., are the essential things-those the Republicans of this State are anxious to have in regard to this matter, and we purpose, if possible, to gratify them. But they do not care a picayune about the sources from which we obtain the facts, nor is it in order for you

Some iconoclastic missionary has been showing to the disgust of the Brooklynites, that according to The National Democratic platforms have contained unsolved than it could have gear for the past forty years, except on a few respect. The bedroom of the metropo-

lis it certainly is. Never a single ship owned or built by Brooklyn, or by the capital of the people of Brooklyn, moors at her fourteen miles of waterfront, lined with storehouses owned elsewhere and filled with the necessities and luxuries from every other part of the world except her own manufactories and fields. A great port of entry, without any commerce of its own, it is but the storehouse of New-York's wealth. A great resort of strangers, she is full of private boarding-houses and with hardly a single hotel. A contradiction of a city it always has been, and now it is about to put forward a final and conclusive claim to be considered a paradox of a city. Some fifteen of its Aldermen are about to be sent to jail by order of Court for contempt of its injunction prohibiting them from voting away valuable franchises without consideration, under circumstances which strongly indicated corruption and bribery. This will be unhesitatingly pronounced eccentric, even in a municipality whose affairs are conducted on business principles by a Mayor who has no idea of reelection. The proposition is full of most peculiar paradoxes. When, to what virtuous official and under what strange circumstances did it first occur that the voting away of valuable franchises was not an inalienable right of Aldermen of a great city like Brooklyn or New-York? Then again, how did it happen that Brooklyn, of all cities in the country, had justices honest enough to punish delinquen. officials? Or, for that matter, courts for whom it was wrong to express contempt ! But more singular still, it is told that the city actually pos esses a plain, matter-of-fact Sherift, who tells the contemptuous Aldermen that when they get into as official clutches they will not be permitted to oam around the city and sleep at home under the rotecting care of his deputies. Strange place, Brooklyn; very strange city! By the way, wouldn't it be a capital idea for New-York to require its own Aldermen to sleep in Brooklyn, and thus be under the jurisdiction of these same courts?

The liberal view of smoking recently promul

gated by The London Lancet will commend itself as easonable to most laymen of unbiassed judgment, But it would have broken the heart of George Trask and other exponents of the deadly effects of oil of tobacco, as illustrated upon unfortunate cats, to have heard the admission from so eminent an authority that "properly and moderately enjoyed tobacco smoking is not a baneful habit." The cauions added by The Lancet that those unfavorably affected and the young should refrain, and that no igars should be smoked for more than threequarters of their length, will be accepted by all easonable smokers, although some may doubt that igars are preferable to pipes. Two of the greatest evils in connection with this habit-inhaling the snoke into the lungs and the use of tobacco by the young-are pointed out by the writer with timely words of warning. The disgustingly commen practice of cigarette smoking by boys and mere children appears spreading to an alarming extent. A recent investigation in Boston discloses some significant and unpleasant facts. The head maste of the Latin School reports that tobacco is used by half the boys in the upper classes, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen. Other masters state that tobacco is in use to a greater or less extent among their pupils, while the principal of the Harvard Grammar School in Charlestown says : · Cut of 300 boys I find very few who have not had a cigar at some time in their mouths" and "about 40 per cent ase tebacco habitually." The prevalence of the evil in the schools and on the streets of this city has been inveighed against again and again, but thus far without any practical results. One thing cerainly is demanded-that all teachers should b obliged to use the sternest measures in their power to root out this vice among their pupils. Whether any legislative restrictions should be placed upon the sale of tobacco to minors is a debatable question. But surely some remedy should be devised for the growing evil.

Miss Charlotte O'Brien, who seems to have not only a hearty desire to help her poor country women but very practical ideas of how to do it, has hit upon a scheme which promises to be useful to them n the future. It is to establish a society which should act as a middleman between the employer in the West and the newly-landed immigrant in the East, advancing railroad fares and thereby securing permanent work and higher wages for the Irish man or woman, and helping to drain the Atlautic cities of a class of possible paupers. As it is now, two-thirds of the emigrants from Ireland to this country stop near the seaboard, the large majerity of them in this State, Bishop Ireland, who has already done so much to establish them securely in the West, having founded one or two colonies exclusively of Irish Catholics, is, it is amy in Utah states that be cannot perceive that they is strange that agencies of this kind have not been established before now for other nationalities than the Irish. Throughout the Middle and Western States farm and domestic labor is scarce and well paid. We know villages and rural neighborhoods not ten hours from New-York where honest, industrious men and women would (especially if Protestants; be welcomed as a boon and settled in comfortable homes. Yet every day precisely this class of immigrants, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, and on our wharves and wander blindly wherever chance happens to lead them. An acquaintane who has preceded them is usually their only sheet anchor on this side of the ocean. The Emigrant Aid Societies at present existing do not furnish the help which we suggest. It should be a kind of Inter-State Intelligence Office, and if honestly confueted would be not only invaluable to employers and immigrants but profitable to its managers.

### PERSONAL.

Henry James, jr., is to remain in London for the

Judge Jeremiah S. Black expects to spend the Mr. Edwin Booth will spend the Christmas holi-days in Rome and will then go to Germany.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Florida orange groves yield her a profit, it is said, of \$1,500 a year.

Mr. Caine, the successful Mormon candidate for Congress, is said to be the happy possessor of only one wife.

It is reported that an effort is to be made to have Mr. Ruskin again fill the chair of Fine Arts at the University of Oxford. George W. Cable, the New-Orleans novelist, is to

be one of the lecturers during the winter at Johns Hopkins University. Wendell Phillips has recently presented the Boston Public Library with over 1,300 volumes of books and nearly 5,000 pamphlets.

Prince Taruhito, one of the scions of the Imperial family of Japan, is in England. He intends to study with care the civilization of the West. The Princess Louise will spend the winter in British Columbia, while her husband will be obliged to return to Ottawa in Japuary.

Madame Gerster, the prima donna, is making an extended professional tour through Russia, and is singing to large and delighted audiences. It is said that the late Lewis D, Campbell, of Ohlo,

left in manuscript a true account of the once famous Burlingame duel, which will soon be published. Congressman Godlove S. Orth is said, by The Lafayette Courier, to be dangerously sick, and it is doubtful if he will be able to be present at the coming arssion of Congress.

Lady Brassey, whose yachting experiences have een told so charmingly, is to have a yacht built at Cowes, which will be modelled after a viking's ship now in the Christiania Museum. Herbert Gladstone, the sen of the English Prime

Minister and a member of Parliament, recently presented a petition to the House of Commons from the city of Leeds, signed by more than 40,000 persons, asking that the public houses in Yorkshire be closed on Sundays. The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister

to the United States, went to Maryland on Tuesday to fish in the placid waters of that State. He caught a few fish, but was in turn caught and arrested by an unsympathetic officer for violating the fish laws of the State. He was, however, immediately released by order of the State Department.

most critical condition. He was transacting som business at Rigg's Bank at the time of the attack Surgeon-General Crane, United States Army, whos office is next door to the bank, was called in, and did all he could for the sufferer, who was at one removed to his rooms at No. 826 Fourteenth-st Little hope is entertained to-night of the recovers of Admiral Wyman. Surgeon-General Wales and Surgeon Hochier are in constant attendance at his belside.

London, Dec. 1 .- The illness from which the Right Honorable Henry Faweett, Postmaster General, is suffering, is diphtheria.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The ordnance survey of Scotland, a work which has been going on for thirty-seven years, and is recent years has employed a hundred men, has just been

In the midst of a vast forest in the Algoma district of Ontario has been discovered a rocking boulder weighing forty-five tons, which a pressure of only 100 pounds will move more than two inches.

One of the strangest suicides of the year was that of William Bonde, a boy of ten years, who, on Puesday last, hanged himself with a balter in his father's barn, Hickory Grove, Iowa. He had been apparently in good health and spirits, but an inquiry will probably show that his mind had been poisoned by the damnable "literature" which every boy can procure by asking

The conditions upon which Mr. Reuben R. Springer has just endowed the Cinemnati College of Music, are that the slockholders shall agree to relinquish all dividends and that this agreement shall be indorsed on their certideates of stock, or incorporated in a new issue; and that all income or profit realized from the business of the college shall be used in extending its usefulness and perfecting its teachings. In the event of the failure of the colleges Mr. Springer makes the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, of Cumminsville, the recipient of this gift.

In a cave at the summit of a high bluff nera Gridley, Cal., a colony of bees had been secreting honey for fifteen years. The only access to their treasure was an almost perpendicular wall of rock, and the difficulty of securing it had always been a sufficient protection until about a month ago, when a party of invaders deter-mined upon an assault. They reached the cave, and, after a three hours' battle with the bees, came off victorsous, though they all felt that another such victory would have been the ruin of them. In the cave was found a solid mass of honey in the comb two and a half feet thick.

The people of Knoxville, Tenn., have set a good example to Southern communities which have long been cursed by the spirit which holds human life cheap. The v have organized a Law and Order Society for the special purpose of enforcing the law against murder and have appealed to the local authorities for their active and moral support. Just in proportion as the determination thus evinced becomes general throughout the South will that part of the country lose the distractful notoristy which crimes against life have given it. No one supposes that a unjority of Southern people enloy that no oriety, but in morals as well as politics they have too often suffered the worst elements to represent them.

General Sheridan's explorations in Wyoming. Idaho and Montana last August and September, of which he has recently sent a report to the Adjutant-General, suggested to his mind a new Indian policy. The Crow Nation numbers 3,470 souls, and its reservation, on which a few cattle graze and a few berries grow, conains 0.000,000 acres of valuable land. "I would re commend," writes General Sheridan, " that the Government give eighty acres to the head of each family, buy tre balance from the Indians, paying them, say, half a dollar per acre, if thought proper, then purchase Government bonds with the money, and each year use for their support, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and their agent, the interest upon the bends, without touching the principal. This interest would be very much more than is now appropriated yearly, and the Indians, by these means, would have a perpetual fund, the principal of which should never be touched exept by acts of Congress. In fact, if all Indians and their reservations were treated in this way a better sys-tem of government for the Indians could be obtained. It would also be a good bargain for the Government, as the purchased land could be sold to actual settlers for an advance and be occupied by people paying taxes, to say nothing of the opening up of the country."

#### POLITICAL NEWS.

It is stated that the Hon. John McMahon, of Dayton, Ohio, will be a candidate for United States Sen-ator if a Democratic Legislature should be elected.

A careful canvass of the Minnesota Legislature indicates that eighty-two of the 108 Republican members, perhaps more, will vote for Mr. Windom for United States Senator. There are only twelve votes against him, and it requires only seventy-six to elect. The twelve members alluded to will vote for Mr. Dan-

Governor Stephens is showing a merciful disposition that is calling forth a good deal of criticism in Georgia. Thus early in his term he has pardoned twentyfive criminals, some of them under sentence of death for murder. Two of these, who had been convicted of a norrible assassination, were refused pardons by Gover

One of the United States commissioners who ts authorized to enforce the Edmunds act against polygthe law, but the results are very little, and he cannot see that much has been accomplished beyond discovering the groundwork for future legislation. The disfran-chised Mormons do not yet feel the stigma cast upon

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, on the authority of Senator Grover, of Oregon, is stated to be a candidate for President. The San Froncisco Chronicle, commenting on this statement, says that

with Field as the Democratic candidate for President in 1884 there would be a far more disastrous revolution in this State against the Democracy than that of this year in its favor. He could not command 20,000 votes in California for any elective office, though he is intriguing for the nomination, and probably ambitious enough to expect it." The Democratic newspapers have engaged in

a debate, which has a very lively character, regarding the true attitude of their party toward free trade. The Louiscille Courier-Journal is confident that the party opposes protection in its extreme form. It thus pushes Congressman Carlisle for the Speakership: "Mr. Carlisic declares distinctly and specifically that he is for lisic doctares distinctly and specializable that he is a tariff for revenue, and only for revenue. No ody proposes tree trade, i. e., the abolition of customs due and ension-houses. But Mr. Randall proposes prises ton in the most dangerous and odious form, and all classes of tariff-reformers are unalterably opposed to

General Rosecrans was in Chicago on Tuesday on his way from California to Washington. In conversation with a reporter of The Chicago Herald he stated that he would labor for free trade so far asis would not interiore with the labor of the country. He favored abolishing as nearly as possible internal revenue taxation, although he would maintain the tax on whisker and tobacco. In regard to the River and Harbor bill be said he had told President Arthur, immediately after the passage of the bil over his veto, that "this wagen is running with its wheels in deep mid, but it is leaded with very precious freight for California, and I couldn't vote to sing it."

John G. Whittier, the poet, denies that he supported William Lloyd Garrison in the latter's policy regarding political action during the anti-slavery agitation. In a letter to The Boston Transcript Mr. Whittier says: "While a personal friend of Garrison, and recornizing fully his moral leadership, I was not a supporter of his theories as regards political action. On the centrary, I was in active and hearty fellowahip with Chase. trary, I was in active and hearty fattowants with Char-Hale, Sumner, Wilson, Andrew and Dana. As a mamber, from the outlier, of the Liberty party, which was the germ of the Republican party, I used, year after year, the elective franculse as the most effective means of re-icasing the country from the control of the slave power, and of the ultimate release of the millions in bondage.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

GARFIELD AND THE STAR ROLLE FRAUDS.

Every now and then some Stalwart newspaper makes the assertion that pending the investment to not the Star Roads frauds, President Garfield exhibited to Dorsey all the evidence against him, that Dorsey might be prepared to defeat the Governmant. Of dourse the story is a lie, and it has probably deceived very few people. But The New-York Trine's has been to the trouble of nailing it. It has obtained from Mr. A. M. Gibson, who was employed by Attorney General Mar-Veara to assist in the prosecution of the conspicators, a statement which shows that any such exhibition of evidence by President quarticle was impossible, even if has first time Aftorney General MacVeach knew any of the details of the case against any one of the accused par-sons was in September at Eiberon, about three or four days before the President died. This would seem to be sufficient, but Mr. Gibson adds that President Garfield most explicitly directed that no exception be made in favor of anyone. That was clearly the spirit in which the prosecutions were begun.

MEN WHO DID NOT GIVE THANKS.

From the Putaburg Disputch (Rep.)

Don Cameron will not give thanks to-day.

He has the toothache.

General Beaver will not give thanks to-day. He mas the headache.
Judge Folger will not live thanks to-day. He has the